ANNA LOUISE STRONG'S 'TODAY' . . . P. 3

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly
10 cents
Vol. 9, No. 42 NEW YORK, AUGUST 5, 1957

SHAMBLES IN THE SENATE

Emasculated rights bill called worse than no bill at all

By Lawrence Emery

DIXIE REBELS, aided by Western and Northern Senators generally regarded as liberals, by last week had cut the heart out of the civil rights bill and were maneuvering to make meaningless a remaining provision to protect the right to vote.

By a vote of 52 to 38 the Senate on July 24 adopted a bipartisan amendment to strip Part III from the measure. The section would have granted the Federal government authority to enforce all civil rights, including the right to attend an unsegregated school, by Federal court orders. The amendment killing Part III was offered by Sens. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.) and George D. Aiken (R-Vt.). It was actively supported by Majority leader Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas and by assistant Democratic leader Mike Mansfield of Montana.

DEMOCRATS BLAMED: Thirty-four Democrats and 18 Republicans teamed up to scrap Part III. Minority Leader William F Knowland led a coalition of 25 Republicans and 13 Democrats who tried to save it. The heavy majority of Democrats voting for the amendment put the responsibility for weakening the bill on the Democratic Party as such. Unheeded was a warning by Sen. Paul Douglas (D-Ill.) that "if you strike out this section you are voting to make the 14th Amendment ineffective and to make the Supreme Court decision on school integration a dead letter."

Roy Wilkins, exec. secy. of the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, said: "The adoption of this motion says plainly to Negro Americans that so far as the Senate is concerned, they can expect little, if any, assistance from

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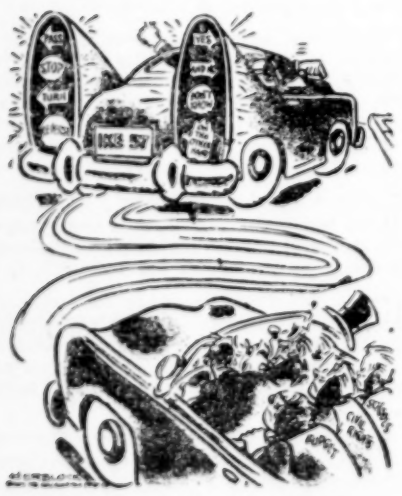

Herblock in Washington Post
"What do you suppose he means this time?"

10,000 VOTES FOR SURVIVAL FROM 7 STATES PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT
Women leaders present petitions urging a ban on Bomb tests. See also p. 3.

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS IS REALLY A HORROR STORY

Britain, U. S. and the Oman crisis

By Elmer Bendiner

ROCKET-FIRING JETS of the British Royal Air Force went into action last week against a mud fortress on a mountainside in the remote Arabian Sultanate of Oman and Muscat. To the 6,000 wretchedly poor Omani villagers who live in the shadow of massive ramparts of the fort of Nizwa it was brutal, devastating warfare.

In the world capitals, where diplomats conferred nervously, it was a crisis of empire; a test of world alliances; a warning of the clash of interests that could set Washington at odds with London, light fires of nationalism in one of the "free world's" remaining zones of quiet and complaisant backwardness; a new threat to the Middle East.

In the oil centers of the world it was a test of rival combines, competing for kingdoms of oil.

SULTANS AND IMAMS: On the surface there was a fairy-tale look to the new war. Two hundred years ago the ruling family of the Sultanate of Muscat and Oman, which then had dreams of expansionist glory, was split. The feud raged until 1920 when it was agreed that one branch should rule as Sultans, temporal monarchs, the other as Imams, spiritual heads of the nation.

By then the Sultanate had lost any great hopes of power. It exported a renowned variety of fast-ripening dates, the world's best riding camels, some dried fish and little else. Its mountains were steep and forbidding; its 1,000-mile coastline jagged; its climate uncomfortable. With the onrush of western civilization came oil prospectors who offered grounds for belief that the great oil fields of neighboring Saudi Arabia probably lie under much of the Sultanate as well.

The feud was revived. In 1955 the Imam Ghaleb bin-Ali revolted and was driven into exile in Saudi Arabia. Last week the Imam's white flag flapped again above the fortresses at Nizwa and Izki. With him were his younger brother, fresh from exile in Egypt, Taleb bin-Ali and the "Lord of the Green Mountain," Suleiman bin-Himyar, described as master strategist of the rising.

VOICE OF BRITAIN: If there were only the family feud there would be no rocket-firing jets. The Sultan of Muscat and Oman, Said bin-Taimur, 13th in his dynasty, is nominally an independent and absolute monarch; but his side of the family has been making treaties with the British ever since the end of the 18th century. The result is that the Sultan's foreign minister is now an Englishman named Neil Innes; his army of 1,500 men is under the command of 10 British officers; he even uses British postage stamps (noting his independence with a printed surcharge.) Venom jets are poised at RAF fields in the Sultanate which has no other aircraft.

The Imam's side of the family has been anti-British and favorable to good relations with Saudi Arabia. When the Imam's 1955 revolt was suppressed, British-led forces swept him into Saudi Arabia right past the Buraimi Oasis, known less as a watering spot than as the only point in the Sultanate certified as rich in oil. The British then stayed on and have occupied the oasis ever since. This has irritated King Saud of Saudi Arabia, who claims it. (Border lines are vague along the Persian Gulf.)

ARAMCO IS THERE: Already drilling in Oman's fields is the Iraq Petroleum Co., which has almost nothing to do with

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LONDON GETS A LOOK AT AMERICAN KNOW-NOTHINGNESS

Curb-the-Court movement keeps up attack

THE HIGH PASSION of the wild men of the Right to curb the Supreme Court showed no signs of cooling off last week. The curb-the-Court movement got international headlining on July 25 when a committee of the American Bar Assn., in convention in London, reported that the Court, in an excess of zeal for "theoretical individual rights," may already "have tied the hands of our country and have rendered it incapable of carrying out the first law of mankind—the right of self preservation."

Herbert O'Conor, former Democratic Governor of Maryland and a U.S. Senator, reported to the ABA's House of Delegates as chairman of the Association's Committee on Communist Tactics, Strategy and Objectives. He cited 15 Supreme Court decisions of the last 15 months which he charged endanger the nation's security and called for legislation "to overcome the effect" of the rulings.

TURN BACK: The report recommended Congressional action to safeguard FBI files; to restore governmental authority to fire "security risks" even from non-sensitive jobs; restore Dept. of Justice power of political surveillance over persons ordered deported; nullify a recent ruling restricting the use of the Smith Act; "give Congressional committees the same freedom to investigate that these committees have always had to investigate business men and labor leaders"; allow schools, universities, bar associations and other groups to set such standards of membership as "to exclude those who refuse to testify frankly and fully about their past activities in furtherance of communist plans to conquer the free world by subversion."

The report made no specific recommendations for action by the ABA and the House of Delegates took none beyond instructing the O'Conor committee to continue its studies looking for a "proper degree of balance between liberty and authority."

Earlier in a New York meeting the Assembly of the ABA had tabled a resolution urging all lawyers to support the Supreme Court even though they might disagree with some of its decisions. The tabling motion was adopted rather than, as one delegate put it, "have the newspapers report that the ABA rejected a resolution simply urging support of the Supreme Court."

"GET CRACKING": The **N. Y. Daily News** was gleeful at the O'Conor report. In an editorial titled "Warren Court Kicked In Teeth" it said: "There is a 'clear and present danger' . . . that the Warren court will strike down all of our legal defenses against the criminal communist conspiracy. The Court already has gone much too far along that

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THE MAIL BAG

Mr. Missile's mission

NORTH HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

A trade publication contains the following information:

"Mr. Missile [Brig. Gen. Holger Nelson Toftoy] transported 130 German scientists. The 16 Liberty shiploads of V-2 parts, blueprints, experimental data and scientific documents which the General shipped home gave America a head start in its rocket and guided missile development program. The Ordnance department estimates General Toftoy's mission saved the United States ten years of research and millions of dollars."

This statement is most revealing when one reviews the government's frameup of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. To believe the Rosenbergs could transport data and blueprints to the Russians in such quantities as to give them a five- or ten-year saving of research as claimed by Judge Kaufman and government is incredible even if one accepts the framed evidence and lying informers. Physically it is impossible and the A-bomb is far more complicated, involved and concerns many more conceptions than the V-2 rocket.

Finally, what has happened to the lying, 8th grade, atomic scientist David Greenglass?

D.S.

Humane bills

SCOTTSBURG, IND.

I hope all GUARDIAN readers support Senator Richard L. Neuberger, (Senate Office Bldg., Washington 25, D.C.) on bills S.C.R. 3, S. 331 and H.R. 7399, for cancer research.

Josephine Grezlak.

Pleasant evenings

GIG HARBOR, WASH.

Our series of Sunday evening book reviews this spring made possible contributions to the GUARDIAN and to the Methodist Federation for Social Action.

The first evening, dedicated to the GUARDIAN and to the 50th anniversary of the Federation, was given to the study of the **Empire of Oil** by Harvey O'Connor. The second evening we reviewed **Behind the Silken Curtain** by Bartley Crum. We sent greetings to the Rose Gardens in Lidice and gave out mimeographed copies of the Schweitzer appeal.

On the third evening we had a double program: studying the educational program of Czechoslovakia as seen through the letters of George and Eleanor Wheeler, and the educational system in France reported by an exchange teacher. We honored this time the memory of Jessie Bullock Kastner, former teacher and legislator of Tacoma, whose long life, ended recently, was consistenly devoted to progressive causes.

Our fourth and fifth evenings had to be combined on June 23. We reviewed **Assignment China** by Julian Schuman, gave out printed excerpts from the book and described briefly other new books on China. The meeting was dedicated to the memory of the Rosenbergs and the new book **The Rosenbergs, Poems of the United States** was read and discussed. A renewed interest in the fight for Morton Sobell was indicated.

I wish to thank the GUARDIAN for its cooperation and all who attended or who sent contributions. We hope to have another series in the fall.

Jean Schuddakopf.

How Crazy Can You Get Dept.

Do you feel frustrated, insecure, afraid of tomorrow? Do you dream at night of enemy bombers dropping nuclear bombs in your own back yard? Are you planning on seeing a psychiatrist? Wait!!! The U.S. Army has a solution for your fears and it won't cost you a penny for the treatment! And what is the solution the Army has? Why, a visit to a Nike guided-missile site, of course! It is guaranteed to calm your fears, soothe your anxieties, and give you more confidence in a safer tomorrow.

Press release from Public Information Office of Travis Air Force Base reprinted in San Francisco **Chronicle**, 7/23

One year free sub to sender of each item printed under this heading. Be sure to send original clip with every entry. Winner this week: F. Bellugi, Berkeley, Calif.

Name of Dar

DURANGO, COLO.

Well, fellows, Durango Dan finally got enough ahead to renew his sub. I would be lost without the GUARDIAN. By the way, Dan is an old family name. My grandfather's name was Dan; he had a son (my uncle) whose name was Dan. My half brother has a son named Dan; I also had a brother named Dan, and I also have a son named Dan in the airforce in Japan (hate to think about it). My grandfather run the old **Mineville News** in upstate New York.

Well, you can't say I'm a Red for at least another year.

Durango Dan

Sane seven

WYANDOTTE, MICH.

As one of the Detroit Seven who protested civil defense July 12, I would like to thank you for calling us sane. We regret that the Detroit police were too cowardly to arrest us in enforcement of four city ordinances which we were openly violating. We had high hopes of having these restrictive laws thrown out by a court.

The N.Y. **Times** was wrong in calling it a "Go Home" drill, because the complete exercise comprised only the evacuation of the new city hall. All the people simply stood outside on the sidewalk for about 15 minutes and then went back in: a glorified coffee break. CD officials said the evacuation took 10½ minutes, but local reporters estimated it as high as 40 minutes.

The colossal confusion in the CD boys' heads is clearly shown by the diverse aims of the Detroit and N.Y. drills. Here, they got people out of the building into the street; there, they got people (or a few of them) off the street into buildings. It is hard to say which was sillier.

Arthur Harvey

Fantastic commonplaces

BUTTE, MONT.

"Through whatever realms of the fantastic we may soar we must return to the commonplace at last."

Wm. J. Locke, 50 years ago with these words began a best-seller, **The Beloved Vagabond.** It lifted him from obscure Irish school teacher to world-known writer.

The Administration and Congress are still soaring in the fantastic. The American people are returning to the commonplace.

Washington spends fantastic billions for kings in Arabia, Jordan, Greece, Vietnam, dictators in Spain, Formosa, Guatemala, etc. The commonplace American is disgusted with it.

We are getting tired of the draft, and of the billions for the Big Brass. It is all fantastic. Tons of letters of protest to Congress attest our return to common sense.

Of the millions of loyal roof sitters during the last eight years no one has reported a Soviet plane. If Dulles would secretly hire a Soviet war plane to fly low over New York, it would refill the dwindling ranks of the watchers, gain some confidence for the budget and make a few think he was a statesman.

Lowndes Maury

Reynolds News, London

"No, you can't have a baby monkey, you play with your father."

They're off!

BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Additional $400,000 gift to a harness track from the public treasury—treasonably unconstitutional. Where is the militant, public-spirited group to give us poor slobs a decent break; vigorously to litigate such public give-aways for private profit via the "law"-protected vice of gambling?

Veni Vidi

Ad lib

PAHOKEE, FLA.

The trouble we got with our Constitution is it was written of and for liberals—and we are not liberal anymore.

R. E. Boe

Protest on Theobald

QUEENS, N. Y.

I hope this letter initiates a flood of protest against the proposed appointment of John Jacob Theobald as New York City's Superintendent of Schools. This semi-literate academic terrorist transformed Queens College, during his brief administration, from a first-rate educational institution to a third-rate campus. The fancy buildings this college has acquired cannot replace the outstanding professors and instructors it has lost because of Theobald's witch-hunt and the unwholesome climate created by it.

The first president of Queens College did a remarkable job in building up the first-rate institution: Paul Klapper, a true Roosevelt liberal, was respected by all for his fine work. He was a scholarly gentleman who never feared controversy.

The second president of Queens College, Dr. Theobald, became an athletic coach and liquidator of the college's academic reputation. All of the outstanding teachers and scholars were either discharged by Theobald's administration, or became so disgusted with the disintegration of the school that they accepted posts in universities of better repute. All this took place in a few short years of the cold-war terror.

Mayor Wagner has already rewarded this political hatchetman by appointing him deputy Mayor of New York City. But Wagner's tenure ends this November. In order to bestow a more lasting reward on Theobald for faithful services rendered, the city fathers were prepared to create a new post for him: Chancellor of the city colleges. Now, we are told, a riper plum is to be offered: nothing less than the superintendency of schools.

In this high office Theobald will be in a position to cripple the education of our children for the next generation. Our schools have suffered enough. We must prevent Theobald from completing their destruction.

Queens College Graduate, B.T. (Before Theobald)

NATIONAL GUARDIAN
the progressive newsweekly

Published weekly by Weekly Guardian Associates, Inc., 197 E. 4th St., N.Y. 9, N.Y. Telephone: ORegon 3-3800

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: U. S. & possessions, Canada, Latin America, Philippine Islands, $3 a year. First class and air mail on request. United Kingdom one guinea a year payable to GUARDIAN London Bureau, 16 Talbot Sq., London W2, England; otherwise $4 a year overseas. GUARDIAN Paris Bureau, 103, avenue de Graveile, St. Maurice (Seine), France. Single copies 10c. Re-entered as second class matter Feb. 20, 1953, at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

CEDRIC BELFRAGE, *Editor-in-Exile* — JOHN T. McMANUS, *General Manager* — JAMES ARONSON, *Editor*

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VOL. 9, No. 42 — 401 — August 5, 1957

REPORT TO READERS

The Sobell appeal

ON SEPT. 4 defense lawyers for Morton Sobell will for the third time petition for a Supreme Court review of his conviction (see p. 4). Twice before, once in the context of the Rosenberg Case and once by itself, the case has been denied a review. At the time Justice Douglas granted the brief stay for the Rosenbergs in June, 1953, and was reversed by the full court summoned back from summer recess by Chief Justice Vinson, Justice Black noted with concern that the Court had never reviewed the cases nor passed on the fairness of the trial. Justices Black, Douglas and Frankfurter voted for the stay at that time, but were the minority in a 6-3 reversal.

Since that tragic period, the Court has gained a new Chief Justice and three new members and, in its term just recessed, the unchanging views of Black and Douglas, especially on matters of individual liberty and Constitutional rights, have won majority adherence.

SINCE THE LAST SOBELL petition to the Court, a significant body of new evidence has been accumulated indicating to a damaging degree that Sobell's abduction from Mexico was deliberately and falsely pictured to the jury as a deportation. He was made to appear a fugitive (untrue) captured and delivered to the U.S. in the normal course of international relations (untrue).

Beyond this the case against Sobell was the wispy and eventless tale of an admitted perjurer and self-server, Max Elitcher, whose testimony could not have stood up alone even in the freebooting atmosphere of a Federal conspiracy case. (New York laws in conspiracy cases, for example, would have excluded Elitcher's testimony.)

Should a review of the Sobell conviction be granted, and argument invited by the Supreme Court, the whole flimsy structure of the case presented against the Rosenbergs and Sobell would almost necessarily come into perspective too for the first time at the Supreme Court level. (Justice Black stated in open court during argument on the stay in June, 1953, that none of the justices had then read the record of the case.)

A NEW TRIAL for Sobell, even a hearing for a new trial (which has been denied since 1951), would further air, in a new atmosphere, the shocking processes of incrimination which brought about death sentences for the Rosenbergs and a 30-year term for Sobell.

We believe there is now—for the first time since 1951—a real likelihood of gaining a Supreme Court review of the Sobell Case with all its attendant possibilities. The petition before the Court Sept. 4 will be accompanied by one or more **amicus curiae** briefs. One of these, reprinted on p. 4, seeks your signature and your financial help toward presenting the case.

WE MOST FERVENTLY urge your signature and support. For you who brought the Rosenberg Case to world attention and fought to the final hour for clemency and justice for them, this may perhaps be an almost automatic action. For others who may not have had these cases in such perspective when the Rosenbergs were alive —as is the case with many now actively and urgently backing the Sobell petition—this is an opportunity to join in righting a great wrong and restoring American justice to the high level which is its tradition.

—THE GUARDIAN

Anna Louise Strong

TODAY

Man's new crusade

SOME MONTHS AGO I said in the GUARDIAN that socialism had ceased to be man's dream and become man's tool. Letters came, both agreement and dissent. These made me consider carefully what had been a spur-of-the-moment remark. I repeat it now and carry it further.

Socialism, which was man's crusade for a century, is no longer man's chief crusade. This is a fight already won, whose details will now be worked out by reporting, statistics, local struggles, by choices of nation after nation. Most crusaders for socialism are hazy about this. That is the reason for what has been called "twilight on the left."

Man's new crusade lies elsewhere: it is for the survival of the human race and its planet. We call it prosaically the fight for co-existence; it might more aptly be dramatized as the crusade of existence against nonexistence, of One World against No World, of human life against planetary death.

The line-up is not the old line-up between promoters of socialism and defenders of capitalism. It is a line-up between those who see the earth as a unit—from Stringfellow Barr in "Let's join the human race" to science-fiction writers who speak of us casually as "earthlings"—and those who exalt their own nation, class or creed above man's survival, such as Pentagon spokesmen who willingly incur worldwide risks of strontium-90 in "America's interests." This is the basic line-up now.

Fight for socialism

This does not mean that the fight for socialism is over; but it takes such a different form that I think we injure it when we promote it as a world crusade. Stalin recognized this when he abandoned the direct crusade for world socialism, first in 1927 to promote socialism in one country; then in 1942 when he dissolved the Communist International to promote the anti-Hitler alliance; lastly after 1945 in the crusade for world peace. The American Communists sensed it, though not so clearly, when they pushed the Progressive Party, and stopped pushing socialism, on the ground that the American workers did not want it yet.

For a century the fight for socialism was man's chief crusade. This began far back when British Utopians saw that the brutal energy of the industrial revolution must be harnessed for the benefit of mankind. Marx gave the crusade its "science" by tying it to the class struggle of the industrial workers. What crystalized in history was Lenin's revolution.

There might have been better answers, but this was what history gave us. Russians said to me in the early 30's: "If you Americans had made it first, with your know-how, or even those industrious Germans, this socialism might be better made. But we, dark peasants, what socialism shall we build?"

Their answer lies on the record. They did the job, the rest of us didn't. They built a system in which the basic means of production belongs to the state. They changed an illiterate peasant land into the world's second industrial power, devised forms of union for a hundred nationalities. This system is copied now by one-third of mankind. Its crimes also lie on the record, spread there by its chief promoters, crimes that derive more from the Russian past than from any individual. They are less important for history than the new forms that were built.

These new forms have cornered the name "socialism." Despite those who claim that what Russia achieved isn't really socialism, despite the fact that it lacks some benefits that socialism was supposed to bring, one-third of the earth's people claim it as socialism and say they are building it, and the rest of the world recognizes them as the "socialist bloc."

Struggle: new ways

This vitally changes the form of the struggle. To promote world revolution becomes hardly distinguishable from a crusade to expand Soviet power, and this, in a world made up of nations, becomes treason to the U.S. and direct incitement to world war. This, of course, is why the Soviet leaders abandoned the world crusade. It is also one source of the trouble American Communists have with the government.

The worldwide struggle continues but not as a world crusade. In the socialist third of the world it becomes a struggle to improve socialism and adjust it to man's complex needs. How much centralization? How much individual enterprise? As Mao Tse-tung has noted, there will be 100 answers, and these will be tested

De Groene, Amsterdam

by experience, by research, by laws.

The rest of the world looks at this socialism and copies what it likes. This occurs even in the most hostile U.S. In the days of Marx the eight-hour day was considered part of socialism; we got it decades ago. The minimum wage, old age pensions, social security, denounced a generation ago as socialism, arrived under capitalism, yet indicate increasing social control of production's fruits. Some of this we learned from the U.S.S.R.; more of it came by direct crusade of American workers and progressives. They did not crusade for "socialism"; this was a "dirty word."

The undeveloped, ex-colonial lands do it more openly. For them the dirty word is "imperialism." They cheerfully look at the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. and pick what they want. The picking is not done by a rising of the proletariat; but by practical politicians, from Nehru to Nasser. These undeveloped lands, as Leo Huberman notes in **Monthly Review**, can hardly develop national private capitalism for lack of capital. Their choice lies between public ownership of steel mills and foreign ownership, i.e., imperialist. Socialism thus appears to them as a road to national independence.

Khrushchev speaks with disdain of the many forms of "pseudo-socialism" that thus arise. But all these forms, from India's steel mills to Scandinavia's cooperatives, and even including Nasser's seizure of the Suez, modify the old private capitalism.

Socialism has thus won, in the sense that it exists, functions, improves itself and is copied. And, if the world can be kept on an even keel, it seems clear that the forms of socialism will spread to any part of the world they are found to fit. This will occur through pressure of the proletariat, the peasants, the politicians; it will come by the advances of scientists and by political struggles even to the point of civil war. Meantime the forms of socialism will be modified and made more flexible by struggles in the Soviet socialist bloc.

This is all to the good for mankind. **But this process will continue only if world peace can be maintained.** Even now the cold war and the arms race cripple socialist advance. Any big nuclear war, even if, as Khrushchev claims, it left "communism" alive in men's souls, would destroy the bodies and productive mechanisms on which socialism depends.

It is lawful and useful for Americans to promote socialism for America if they think they get anywhere with it. It is lawful, and perhaps more practical, to promote specific forms of social control. It is useful to study the achievements of socialist nations and popularize them in the U.S. But all this is cashing in on a past crusade already won by others. It is not the real crusade for the desperate need of today.

How make One World

Today's crusade is against the atomic bombs. It is a crusade for the survival of the human race. It appears in efforts like the Stockholm Appeal, to which half the adult population of the world gave its names. It appears in demands by India, by Japan, by the Pope to stop nuclear tests.

Nobody yet has developed the "science" for this crusade, in the sense in which Marx did for the socialist crusade. Many people work in the preliminaries, from the Society of Friends to the writers of science fiction. All people who promote "One World" are in this crusade. I can give no adequate program, but I suggest two lines of thought.

We should first consider what can be done through the United Nations. We should next consider in what ways any organization formed of "nations" may prove inadequate to this task.

The UN grows up

Many times in history there have been combinations of nations for the announced aim of producing peace. The UN, like others, began as an organization of victors to manage the world. In the last few years it suddenly showed new promise. This change came not through the UN's virtues so much as through the demands of the world's people on the UN.

The UN is not a world parliament; it is a diplomatic discussion group, with delegates appointed by governments. It is without sovereignty, with scant funds and little power. It is a forum for arousing world opinion.

Its history, however, reflects a startling change in world pressures. At the start, the U.S., as the strongest world power emerging from World War II, took over the UN as a tool for cold war, brow-beating Russia and forcing her to protect herself by the veto. The high point of American control was the Korean War. Washington dragged the UN in, and got the valued UN label on what was essentially a struggle of the U.S. with China.

This action so wrenched the UN that Washington began to lose its automatic control. The Asian bloc pulled loose under India's lead; then Europeans and even Latin Americans ventured occasional votes against Washington's policies. So Washington began to by-pass the UN, making its own direct alliances, in NATO and SEATO, etc., setting up military bases in some 70 countries, quite as if the UN did not exist.

The UN, on the point of expiring, was saved by small nations, and especially by the Bandung group. They began to change it into an expression for the great variety of people in the world.

The turn came at the Tenth Anniversary Assembly in San Francisco where a routine anniversary became historic because: (1) The world's prayers for peace focused on it; (2) the Bandung nations made it clear that they represented more population than the UN itself but that they sought no separate organization; (3) Molotov's big delegation caused Dulles and Eisenhower to come to the Assembly, and thus the preparations for the Big Four summit meeting in Geneva—till then blatantly outside the UN—were fitted into a UN framework.

The following year a Soviet maneuver, supporting Bandung demands, widened the UN in a package deal and abolished Washington's majority; this made the UN an organ in which a balance of power is held by the neutral nations.

The Suez crisis last winter brought the UN to its present stature.

The strengthening of the UN is of course a major plank in any crusade for One World. Political scientists have suggested that the UN might become a world authority if it had (1) an Assembly with universal membership and actual powers; (2) representatives elected in some proportion to the world's population; (3) funds to handle development of backward areas. Only the last of these is in the realm of practical politics at present; so struggle should concentrate on the UN's handling of development funds.

The UN's limit

The UN's essential limit is that it is made up of nations, and the unit of the "nation" is itself a hazard in man's forward march. Excessive nationalism has long been seen as a threat to man's survival; today new strident nationalisms emerge in ex-colonial lands.

Each such "nation," even if created yesterday, as Jordan was for London's convenience, exalts "national interest" as an absolute sanction, without any deference to world ethics. The UN tries to "reconcile" these "national interests," but does not dare denounce them as the "devil-worship" they are. Something must break down this deification of nations if our race is to survive.

Scientists, of course, have long thought in terms transcending national boundaries. The International Geophysical Year is the present spectacular example of this. Some 5,000 scientists from 58 nations are studying our planet and sharing their knowledge.

Yet, against this world vision, we have a Mr. Dulles who boasts that, in America's interests, he more than once led the world "to the brink" of thermo-nuclear war. We play deadly war games, in which we pretend that Russia has blasted our cities, and our officials must flee. These are games of a demented childhood; if they continue, our human race will never live to grow up.

Our best hope is that the worldwide danger from atomic bombs has alerted the world's people. Men everywhere are ready for a world crusade. "Radio-activity is poisoning our children," warns **McCall's** magazine. "It is urgent to call a halt until we know." The **Progressive** writes from Wisconsin: "The deadly dust falls on all the living . . . it is probably falling on your front lawn this minute." Probably no demand has ever been so worldwide as the demand to halt and eventually abolish nuclear tests.

Washington fights this propaganda by a prediction of a "clean H-bomb" and an offer to stop the tests for 10 months . . . which the world well knows, after we finish in Nevada, is about as long as we would have to wait for new tests anyway. The answer seems cynically inadequate.

The urge to world friendship and cooperation is strong in men's hearts, as the visit of Russian farmers to Iowa showed. Cooperation on a world scale is essential to world science, as all scientists know. But unless men find somewhere the clarity and courage to abolish this devil-worship of the nation and the "national interest," we shall indeed, in the words of James P. Warburg, go "sleep-walking into World War III and the world's end."

This is man's new crusade. It needs each man's best thinking and the most determined action if we, as "earthlings," are to survive.

REPRINTS *of this article may be obtained, 30 cents a dozen, by writing to Miss Strong, Box 87, Altadena, Calif.*

BASED ON RECENT COURT DECISIONS

Hope is high for Sobell review

THIS MONTH the many thousands of Americans seeking justice for the imprisoned scientist Morton Sobell will have a chance to join personally in his appeal to the Supreme Court in September for freedom or a new trial on charges of complicity with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg in an espionage conspiracy.

An **amicus curiae** (friend of the court) brief, reprinted on this page and now gathering signatures throughout the country, will accompany Sobell's third request to the Supreme Court since his conviction in 1951 for a review of his case. In the light of new evidence obtained since his last appeal and the concern for constitutional rights shown by the Court in its last term, Sobell's family, attorneys and friends are confident that this time the Court will grant certiorari, which means that the case will be reviewed. A letter from Sobell's wife, Helen, to supporters of their fight calls the new appeal "our moment of greatest hope."

FRAUD IS CHARGED: "Our excellent legal motions and the improving situations for individual liberties provide our best opportunity to finally obtain a Supreme Court review," she writes. "This can only be possible through the help of each person who wants to see justice done. To inform the Court of the deep legal and moral issues troubling thousands of Americans, we need your signature on the Amicus Brief."

One of Sobell's motions seeks a new trial on grounds that documentary evidence proves the prosecution knowingly resorted to fraud, perjury and suppression of evidence to convict him. The other asks freedom on the ground that Sobell was kidnaped with his wife and children from Mexico in violation of the U. S. extradition treaty with Mexico and that therefore the prosecution had no power even to try him.

At Sobell's trial the prosecution pictured him as a fugitive deported from Mexico. The new evidence includes official Mexican documents disproving that Sobell was deported. The Sobell motions contend that the prosecution suppressed evidence which would have controverted the deportation story at the trial. Judge Irving Kaufman, who presided at the Rosenberg-Sobell trial and sentenced all the defendants, denied Sobell's motions last year. His decision was affirmed early this year in a Court of Appeals decision written by Judge Harold Medina, who presided at the first Smith Act trials in Foley Square in 1949 and sentenced not only all the defendants but their attorneys to jail. In his confirming opinion, Medina wrote of the kidnapping charge that "unlawful and unauthorized acts of Mexican police acting in behalf of subordinate agents of the executive branch of the U.S. Government" were not really acts of the U.S. and therefore were not in violation of the extradition treaty.

MEXICAN REACTION: Dr. Luis Sanchez Ponton, former Mexican minister of education who appeared before Medina to argue the extradition issue in behalf of Sobell, commented in the Mexican newspaper **Excelsior:**

"Mexico isn't 'just anybody's land.' Mexico is an independent and sovereign country, and has laws similar in every respect to the United States. Respect for treaties is the basis for international law and of relationships between civilized and friendly nations. Furthermore, I could state, basing myself on official documents, that the government of Mexico did not participate in any way in this illegal act, that therefore the myth of deportation entirely lacks validity in the trial."

Dr. Ponton and other Latin American public figures plan to submit an **amicus curiae** brief of their own to the U. S. Supreme Court at the time of the presentation of Sobell's request for certiorari. Still another such brief is expected from England, where mathematician Bertrand Russell and other leading citizens have concerned themselves deeply with the campaign for justice for Sobell.

THE FIFTH AMENDMENT: The Supreme Court in a review of the Sobell case could also grant a new trial on the same grounds on which a new trial was ordered this year in the Grunewald-Halperin tax case, involving improper inferences drawn for the jury by a trial judge because one of the defendants had pleaded the Fifth Amendment.

In the Rosenberg-Sobell trial, prosecutor Irving Saypol (now a N. Y. Supreme Court judge) implied that Ethel Rosenberg's testimony was suspect because she had used the Fifth Amendment before the Grand Jury. Defense attorneys called for a mistrial but were overruled by Judge Kaufman, who later made the same point in his charge to the jury when he said that Ethel Rosenberg's failure to answer questions before the Grand Jury "may be considered by you in determining the credibility of her answers to those same questions at this trial."

MORTON SOBELL
His "moment of greatest hope"

In a conspiracy trial such as this was, judicial error against any defendant taints the entire proceeding; thus Sobell can demand a new trial on this count with the force of the Grunewald-Halperin decision to back him up.

APPEAL TO PRESIDENT: Since early last year an increasing number of prominent individuals have joined in an appeal to President Eisenhower to free Sobell or order the Attorney General to consent to a new trial. Initiated by scientist Harold Urey, radio commentator Elmer Davis and others, the appeal now has some 200 signatures including those of scientist Linus Pauling, author Lewis Mumford, former Gov. Culbert Olson of Calif., author Waldo Frank, historian William Appleman Williams, Warren Billings, co-victim of the Tom Mooney frameup of 1916; cellist Pablo Casals, Nobel Prize winner Emily Green Balch and dozens of clergymen, educators, lawyers, writers and others.

Others who have spoken out for Sobell's freedom or at least a new trial include Walter Millis, editor of **Forrestal Diaries;** U. S. Sen. William Langer, Judge Patrick O'Brien of Detroit, Rabbi Max Felshin of New York, John M. Swomley Jr., of the Fellowship of Reconciliation.

WHERE TO WRITE: Signatures to the public **amicus curiae** brief should be in the hands of the Committee for Justice for Morton Sobell, 940 Broadway, New York 10, N. Y., by Aug. 28 for inclusion with the appeal to be filed with the Supreme Court Sept. 4. Copies of the brief for additional signatures may be obtained by writing to the above office or to regional Sobell Committees at 468 N. Western Av., Los Angeles; 345 Franklin, San Francisco; 20 West Jackson, Chicago; 1009 Cumberland Av., Syracuse, N. Y.; 3715 La Salle St., St. Louis, Mo.

A 4-page newspaper setting forth the issues in the case and also including the full list of signers of the appeal to President Eisenhower on behalf of Sobell may be ordered for ten cents a copy, $3 a hundred, $20 a thousand at any of the above addresses, where a 30-minute film strip on the case is also available.

ADVERTISEMENT

YOU Can Help Take the Sobell Case to the Supreme Court!

By signing the Amicus Brief below, you inform the U. S. Supreme Court of the deep interest that you share with many thousands of Americans in seeing justice done for Morton Sobell.

By giving a financial contribution with your signature, you provide the necessary funds for carrying Sobell's appeal to the Supreme Court.

Will you act now—for Sobell—for Justice—for America?

AMICUS CURIAE BRIEF

Historically, Americans have availed themselves of the privilege of acting as Friends of the Court in cases which concern their common well-being. We respectfully bring to the attention of the Supreme Court of the United States our grave concern with the serious legal and moral issues in the case of Morton Sobell.

Since his arrest seven years ago, Morton Sobell has steadfastly sought to prove his innocence of "conspiracy to commit espionage," the charge on which he was sentenced to 30 years and imprisoned in Alcatraz. People throughout the country, and in many nations abroad, have seen the integrity of American justice challenged by his conviction and imprisonment.

Morton Sobell's present appeals offer documentary evidence that the prosecution knowingly used fraud and perjury to obtain his conviction. None of the new evidence has been refuted. Clearly a court review is required. We look hopefully to the Supreme Court to resolve the issues raised in accordance with the Court's traditional vigilance over our system of justice.

We therefore request that the case of Morton Sobell be reviewed and a hearing granted, and we authorize the inclusion of our names in an Amicus Curiae Brief.

NAME .....
(Please write clearly)

ADDRESS .....

CITY ..... STATE .....

I want to guarantee the funds to make this legal appeal to the Supreme Court possible. I am therefore enclosing a contribution of $..... for this purpose.

☐ Please send me additional copies of the Amicus Brief to circulate among my friends.

Mail your signature and contribution to:

COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL
940 BROADWAY NEW YORK CITY 10, N.Y.

APPEALS COURT PETITION

Calif. Labor School tests McCarran Act

THE CONSTITUTIONALITY of the Subversive Activities Control Act was challenged by the California Labor School in a petition filed with the Court of Appeals in Washington, D.C., on July 19. The petition asked for a review of an SACB decision of May 21 ordering the school to register as a "communist front."

The school based its appeal on both the First and Fifth Amendments, citing the recent Supreme Court decision in the Sweezy case that "a university is characterized by the spirit of free inquiry . . . this implies the right to examine, question, modify or reject traditional ideas and beliefs." The order violated the self-incrimination protection of the Fifth Amendment, the school claimed, because it could subject the school's officers to other indictments and convictions.

Attorneys presenting the petition were James T. Wright of Washington, A. L. Wirin, general counsel of the ACLU of Southern California, George R. Andersen of San Francisco and Paul N. Posner of Los Angeles.

Holland Roberts, director of the school, has established a Defense Fund. Contributions may be addressed to him at P.O. Box 392, San Francisco 1, Calif.

SUNDAY, AUG. 18

Chicago picnic to aid denaturalization cases

A PICNIC to help naturalized Americans whose citizenship is threatened by the Walter-McCarran law will be held on Sun., Aug. 18, at Ryan Woods, 87th St. and Western Av., Chicago. Food and refreshments of all nationalities and a full entertainment program will be featured.

In Chicago denaturalization cases are pending against the entire staff of the Croatian-American weekly **Narodni Glasnik.** Involved are Leo Fisher, editor, Arthur Bartl, co-editor and Anthony Minerich, manager.

It happened at the corner of Normandie and 38th in L.A.

By Martin Hall
Special to the Guardian

LOS ANGELES

ON JULY 7, 1957, a small, slightly dilapidated church at the corner of Normandie Ave. and 38th St. in one of the poorer neighborhoods here experienced something of a miracle. One thousand persons, half of them Negro and half white, came to worship on that Sunday. The sanctuary with its worn-out pews was filled—it only seats 250; 100 more were standing in the aisles and along the walls. The adjoining social hall was packed and several hundred filled the church's basketball court, with hundreds more milling around in the street.

What had happened was this: twenty years ago the church had 250 white members in an all-white neighborhood. Then more and more Negro families moved in. The church remained all-white, but the membership dropped. This spring there were only 43 members left.

When Bishop Kennedy of the California-Nevada Methodist Conference appointed a new minister he picked the Rev. Nelson B. Higgins Jr., a 39-year-old Negro. It was the first time in California that a Negro minister had been appointed to an all-white church.

THE EXODUS: The 43 parishioners left in a body. They even took some of the church's furniture along to another church, claiming it was given in memory of former members who would never have tolerated a "black" minister.

Rev. Higgins went to work. With 15 volunteers he covered the neighborhood with leaflets inviting the people to come to his church. He went from house to house to introduce himself to his new neighbors. Press, radio and TV covered the story favorably. On the day of his first sermon, 1,000 persons came, many from other churches and denominations. They had to get pots and pans from the parsonage to take care of the collection which the few baskets could not hold. Twenty persons joined, none of them a previous member; 16 more did the same within a week. A Sunday school is being started and within a few weeks the church hopes to have a choir.

The young minister is a native of Louisiana. His forebears have been preachers for four generations. He is tall, athletic and persistent. He is a forceful speaker and has had churches in Delaware and in North Carolina, where he had his own radio program.

When I attended the second service, which again was overcrowded, mostly with young people, I said: "I guess you know that we are all watching you and wish you the best of luck."

Reverend Higgins' answer was simple: "I know. I am watching God working through all these good people."

One is reminded of the young and confident Negro leaders like the Rev. Martin Luther King, who has the same kind of simple faith. They are writing history, these young Negro leaders. What happened at the corner of Normandie Ave. and 38th St. in Los Angeles is part of that history.

Civil rights bill

(Continued from Page 1)

the Federal government in attempts to win the enjoyment of their constitutional rights."

JURY TRIAL VOTE: Next battle will be over the right-to-vote section of the bill with the Dixie rebels fighting to make jury trials mandatory for contempt of court charges arising from civil rights cases. As the bill now stands, anyone resisting or defying a court order prohibiting interference with another's voting rights could be tried and sentenced by a judge without a jury. Opponents of the jury trial proposal argue that Southern all-white juries would be unlikely to convict other whites accused of barring Negroes from voting.

First test was to come on an amendment sponsored by three Democrats generally listed as liberals, Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyo.) and Frank Church (Ida.). Their "compromise" would provide jury trials in all cases of criminal contempt as distinguished from civil contempt. It would extend the jury trial to all criminal contempt cases arising under any Federal legislation, including labor cases.

LABOR IS SUSPICIOUS: Kefauver used the latter provision to appeal for labor support, declaring the amendment would "assure labor unions of their day in court before a jury of their peers—something that was done in the Norris-La Guardia Act but which was largely nullified in the Taft-Hartley Act." The AFL-CIO had as yet taken no official stand on the matter, but James B. Carey, a vice-president of the organization, said that "labor will not barter away effective protection of the right of a Negro to register and vote in return for the very dubious advantage that Sens. O'Mahoney, Kefauver and Church now appear to offer labor."

On July 27 the American Civil Liberties Union made public a statement signed by 11 law school deans and 34 law school professors and supported by 50 lawyers: "While we fully support trial by jury in its proper sphere, we fear that its unnecessary injection into this legislation will only hamper and delay the Dept. of Justice and the courts in carrying out their constitutional duty to protect voting rights."

RATHER NO BILL AT ALL: Aubrey W. Williams, president of The Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., with headquarters in New Orleans, wired all U. S. Senators: "It would be better not to pass any civil rights legislation than to pass a bill which abolished the power of courts in civil cases to enforce their orders. We are in a better position to get justice in civil rights cases under existing laws than we would be if you pass the proposed 'trial by jury' amendment. Furthermore, you will do violence to a fundamental principle of equity of long established standing."

A vote on the jury trial issue was originally scheduled for July 30 or 31, but on Monday of that week Southerners began to seek a delay in order to round up additional votes. Both sides expressed confidence in the outcome, but leaders conceded that the vote would be close. Dixie leader Richard B. Russell (Ga.) held the threat of a prolonged filibuster if the jury trial issue is defeated; he said his forces will fight "with every resource open to us."

JOHN KASPER
Hate is where you stir it

NO SCHOOLS, NO DAM: From the House came new warnings from civil rights leaders that Senate modifications of the House-passed bill will not be acceptable to them. Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N.Y.) said: "The tears that are now shed for the lack of jury trial were woefully absent when some of the Southern states and Southern communities brought contempt actions against the NAACP without a jury trial and levied a fine in one instance of $100,000."

While the Senate was debating the civil rights bill, the House killed the school construction bill and a House committee blocked any action this year on a proposed Federal dam at Hells Canyon on the Snake River.

The school bill, sponsored by the Administration, was defeated by the narrow margin of 208 to 203. It would have provided $1,500,000,000 in Federal funds over a five-year period to build desperately needed classrooms.

CROCODILE TEARS: Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D-Pa.) said: "I lay defeat of the bill squarely at the feet of the President. If he had come out with a strong statement we could have won." Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D-W. Va.) charged that a half-dozen phone calls from the White House could have turned the tide: "I don't care to see any crocodile tears shed by the White House. The President didn't do anything as far as I can determine. . ."

In the House Interior Committee two Dixiecrats, James A. Haley (Fla.) and George A. Shuford (N.C.) joined a solid Republican minority to defeat the Hells Canyon dam by 16 to 14. The action was on a House measure to authorize a Federal public power project. A Senate-passed bill for a Federal dam was killed in a House Interior subcommittee. President Eisenhower actively opposed both measures.

THE JURY WAS ALL-SOUTHERN

Verdict in Clinton case keeps Tennessee in Federal Union

CLINTON, TENN., was described as in a state of shock last week after an all-white, all-Southern jury on July 23 had convicted six men and a woman for interfering with integration in the local high school.

Five or six times during the night after the trial heckling telephone calls woke Powell May, foreman of the jury. May said he wasn't worried but sensed "disappointment or bitterness" in his hecklers. Most observers ascribed the verdict not to any pro-integration sentiment but to a firm determination to preserve law, order and the Federal Union in the Tennessee highlands.

Horace Wells, editor of the weekly Clinton **Courier-News**, thought that the town would be relieved after the shock wore off. He said: "Even those who feel most strongly about segregation are inclined now to say we have to obey the law."

HE STARTED IT ALL: The 10 men and two women of the jury took two hours and 40 minutes to find seven of the 11 defendants guilty of violating a Federal injunction against interference with desegregation. Among the guilty were a car dealer, a service station operator, a carpenter and part-time preacher, a housewife, all of Clinton; also a fireman and a machinist from nearby Oak Ridge.

The major defendant convicted was Frederick John Kasper, self-appointed traveling evangelist of racial hatred who hit Clinton last September when it was quietly enrolling its first Negro students in the hitherto lily-white school. He is generally held responsible for the storm that followed; the mobs that threatened to lynch Negroes and whites who were integrating the high school; the threats to the principal; the beating given a Baptist minister who escorted a group of Negro children past screaming mobs to school.

Each of the convicted could get a maximum sentence of six months and $1,000 fine. Kasper is already under sentence of a year in jail on a contempt conviction now under appeal to the Supreme Court. Judge Robert L. Taylor, who issued the original injunction, and who gave Kasper his first conviction, heard the case. He postponed sentencing until after defense attorneys argued motions for a new trial, possibly in September. All the defendants are free, Kasper under $10,000 bail as the result of his earlier conviction, the others on bonds of $1,000 each.

A TEST CASE: The jury acquitted four defendants. During the trial the government dropped charges against four others for lack of evidence implicating them in the conspiracy to violate the injunction. Judge Taylor excused another defendant because she expects a child in September. Two others of the 18 originally arrested never came to trial; one died in a mental hospital and another, a 17-year-old boy, was sent to a reformatory for car theft.

From the start the South accepted the trial as a test case in the efforts to enforce the 1954 Supreme Court desegregation decisions. Eleven defense attorneys including some of the Deep South's most prominent, came to the court in Knoxville to defend the Clintonians. The defense told the jury the issue was segregation or desegregation; that those like the Rev. Paul Turner, who was beaten by the segregationists, had gone "looking for trouble." Some defense lawyers joined their case to the "martyrdom" of the late Sen. McCarthy.

JURY TRIAL ISSUE: Defense speeches bristled with attacks on Supreme Court Justice Warren, Vice President Nixon, **Life** magazine, as well as the NAACP and more usual targets.

Kasper went through the trial shunned by his fellow defendants. The White Citizens Councils turned on him after his past was revealed: he ran a bookshop in New York's Greenwich Village where Negroes and whites danced together, and once he asked support for the NAACP.

The verdict shocked the unreconstructed rebels, but there were some who thought they could turn it to advantage in Washington where the Confederacy was mopping up the legislative battlefield on civil rights. The Southern bloc is pressing for jury trials for those charged with contempt in segregation cases.

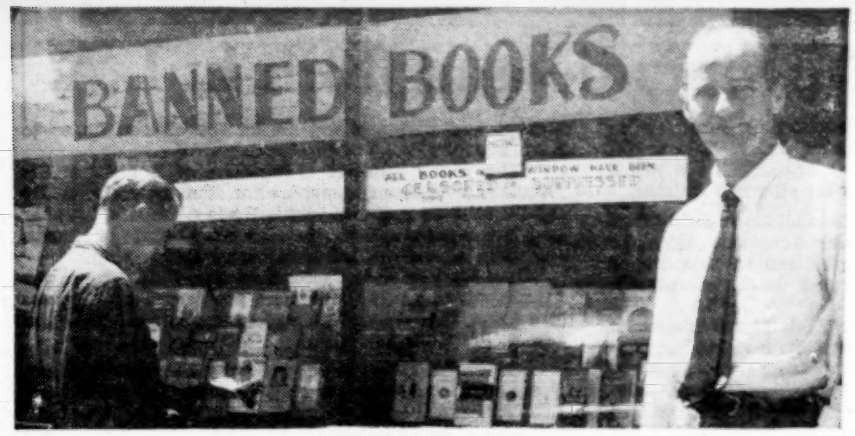
Sen. Russell (D-Ga.) leading the charge said: "This refutes the argument that Southern people will perjure themselves in this type of case." Sen. Fulbright (D-Ark.) said the verdict would "surely help our side."

THE EFFECT: William Shaw, asst. Attorney General of Louisiana, punctured Sen. Russell's argument with the flat prediction: "There won't be any convictions by juries in segregation cases down South." Another of the defense battery, Ross Barnett, once a Democratic candidate for governor of Mississippi, said: "In Mississippi it's different."

East Tennessee is in fact less steeped in Confederate prejudices than the Deep South. Morover, there was a local antipathy to Kasper as an outsider and a Northerner (he comes from New Jersey).

In any case it would be hard to call the Clinton verdict typical of Southern justice. Last May a jury in Montgomery, Ala., heard another defense attorney plead: "We must show the Negro race that the whites will not give one inch more in its fight to prevent the downfall of our traditions." Then they acquitted two men charged with bombing a Negro church.

In Durham, N.C., an all-white jury early in July found seven Negroes guilty of "trespassing" on the white side of an ice cream parlor.



WHATTAYA READ?
San Francisco poet, publisher, and free press defender Lawrence Ferlinghetti (above, r.) uses his City Lights Bookshop window to tell part of the long story of attempts at censorship. As examples of once banned books he displays the Bible, the Talmud and the Koran, the works of Homer, Plato, Aristophanes and Confucius, of Chaucer, Cervantes, Moliere, Goethe, Rousseau and Gibbon, of Freud, Gorki, Kipling, Gandhi, Pierre Louys, James Joyce and D. H. Lawrence. The works of U.S. authors such as Mark Twain, Whitman, Dreiser, Sinclair Lewis, Hemingway, Faulkner, Henry Miller and Anne Morrow Lindbergh have not been neglected by the brass-bound, clerical or cap-and-gowned cops.

THE CASE OF THE HOWLING CO

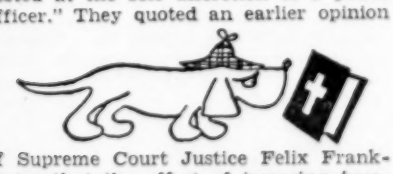
Juvenile police head raids bookshop in San Francisco

By John G. Roberts
Special to the Guardian

SAN FRANCISCO

"WHAT SPHINX of cement and aluminum bashed open their skulls and ate up their brains and imagination?" Allen Ginsberg asks in his poem "Howl." As though in reply, Capt. William Hanrahan of the San Francisco Juvenile Bureau walked into the City Lights Bookshop one day last month, picked up **Howl and Other Poems** and a copy of **The Miscellaneous Man**, a Berkeley magazine, and arrested a clerk, Shigeyosi Murao, on charges of selling obscene material. Hanrahan declared the publications "not fit for children to read." Proprietor Lawrence Ferlinghetti, himself a poet and publisher of Ginsberg's books, later surrendered on the same charges. Bail was posted by the San Francisco branch of the ACLU whose attorney, Lawrence Speiser, is handling the defense. The trial is scheduled for Aug. 8. Maximum punishment for the offense is six months in jail and $500 fine.

The Northern California Booksellers Assn. formally protested the police intervention, deploring the "insufferable situation where booksellers may be arrested at the sole discretion of a police officer." They quoted an earlier opinion



of Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter that the effect of imposing juvenile standards on adult literature ". . . is to reduce the general public to reading only what is fit for children . . . to quarantine the general public in order to shield juvenile innocence . . . surely this is to burn down the house to roast the pig."

PRAISE AND PROTEST: Regarding **Howl** the Association said: "It may or may not be great literature but it does have literary merit and there is no doubt that it is a sincere literary expression." Ferlinghetti, author of **Pictures of a Gone World**, said: "I consider **Howl** to be the most significant single long poem to be published in this country since World War II."

Many other prominent writers have praised the poems. Henry Rago, editor of Chicago's **Poetry**, wrote, "I would be unworthy of the tradition of this magazine if I did not speak for the right of this book to free circulation."

The Miscellaneous Man is an avant garde literary magazine published by William Margolis. The poets and writers who comprise the nucleus of the magazine share a common passion against regimentation, conformity, violence and war.

THE IMPOUNDER: The City Lights Bookshop case has been covered extensively and sympathetically by the San Francisco **Chronicle**. A flood of letters to the editor opposes the censorship overwhelmingly. An editorial declared: "Here is a new and startling doctrine which, if followed to the letter, would clear the classics from the local bookstores, not excepting the Bible. . . ."

Just before the raid Ferlinghetti wrote to the **Chronicle**: "The San Francisco Collector of Customs [MacPhee] deserves a word of thanks for seizing Allen Ginsberg's **Howl** and thereby rendering it famous. Perhaps we could have a medal made." Ferlinghetti believes the police action may have originated maliciously. MacPhee also impounded the entire library of John W. (Bill) Powell on his return from China in 1953, along with gifts and art objects.

The **Chronicle** drew a pertinent parallel between the censorship of Ginsberg's book and an action of the San Francisco Library Assn., which locked away from the public for more than a year a collection donated by Peking University, including Tang Dynasty fairy tales, art folios and Chinese publications.

Mayor George Christopher, confronted by this two-pronged censorship, hedged on the City Lights Bookshop case; but as to the Chinese material he said: "Rather than wait around, if there's any question, I'd say send them back or throw them away."

The Oman crisis

(Continued from Page 1)

Iraq. Standard Oil of N.J. and Socony have shares in it but it is dominated by British-owned Royal Dutch Shell. The company has helped equip Sultan Said's forces and maintain the status quo. Across the border in Saudi Arabia the U.S.-owned ARAMCO—Arabian American Oil Co.—has a fantastically profitable monopoly. ARAMCO transports allegedly have been at the service of Saud. A victory for the Imam would gratify both Saud and ARAMCO, extending their partnership to new fields.

The crisis appeared to be between a British-backed Sultan and a U.S.-backed King. But there was also a cold war issue at stake. Secy. of State Dulles had gone to great pains to woo Saud away from the cause of Arab nationalism and Egypt's Nasser. It was a triumph of "free world" diplomacy to set up Saud's slave-holding kingdom as the keystone of "democracy" in the Middle East, thus "containing" the influence of nationalism and socialism.

SPARK OF NATIONALISM: If Saud, lured by the oil of Oman, resumed an anti-British position and perhaps an anti-Western one, the Dulles Middle Eastern rampart would collapse. The U.S. State Dept. would probably tag after Saud in the Oman crisis as long as possible for diplomatic reasons and out of sympathy with ARAMCO's ambitions; but this might bring on yet another collision with the British.

Meanwhile Moscow and Cairo saw in the revolt a nationalist spark that might drive the enfeebled imperial lion from the Persian Gulf altogether. Their hope was Britain's worry. Further up the coast of the Persian Gulf the British hold the highly profitable, oil-soaked protectorates of Qatar, Kuwait and Bahrein. Paul Johnson in the London **New Statesman** described the British officials "sitting behind their desks, gazing out at the dancing waters of the Gulf, wondering what to do next." They have tied their future, as the U.S. now is doing, wrote Johnson, "to the ruling feudal cliques who constitute the only section of Arab society willing to cooperate with the West on the West's terms."

ARABIAN NIGHTS: Kuwait, wrote Johnson, "is like a night-club: murky, un-

N. Y. Herald Tribune

"I'd say this is one place where the Eisenhower Doctrine has taken hold."

KING SAUD OF SAUDI ARABIA
You can turn oil into Cadillacs

wholesome, fascinating, expensive and in the last resort, dangerous." Nationalists wait for the death of the present ruler, "now 65 and his life-expectation has not been increased by his recent marriage to a 15-year-old girl."

In Bahrein last year "British folly encompassed the destruction of the one progressive, democratic and fundamentally pro-western movement in the Persian Gulf." In Qatar, "the ultimate horror," a ruler supported by the British ordered bulldozers to raze to the ground a brand new palace because his friend, King Saud, once slept there and he would have no one else profane it. In his palace courtyard are 450 American cars still in the crates in which they arrived in 1950. The ruler has forbidden travel by sea or the teaching of geography "for the same reason the Holy Office condemned Galileo." He banks nearly half his oil revenues in London.

"FOREIGN ARMS": To safeguard this tag-end of the Empire was another reason for ordering the Venom jets into action in Oman. They had to score a military victory quickly if the international complications of the crisis were to be avoided. Already Foreign Secy. Selwyn Lloyd has had trouble parrying Labour questions on where the Imam gets his guns. The suspicion is that they come from the U.S. by way of Saudi Arabia, but the British government does not dare risk a break with the U.S. by making open charges—though "foreign arms" is the pretext Britain has used for sending up its rocket-jets.

The London **Times** said bluntly that the U.S. government who "still have influence at court in Saudi Arabia" are the people to stop the arms flow. The Edinburgh **Scotsman** said the U.S. might "be under some pressure from ARAMCO."

But when the question was asked in Washington, State Dept. spokesman Lincoln White said: "The charge that the basis of this conflict is rivalry between United States and British oil interests is hogwash."

There ought to be a law

WE WISH TO SUGGEST a simple solution to those who have become upset over recent Supreme Court decisions, be they social, economic, or whatever.

All any member of the Congress has to do is introduce a bill stating what he wants to be the law and then muster support for its passage. That, then, becomes the law.

Senator eastland could introduce a bill excepting his boll weevil state from any and all rulings of the high court. He could call it the Magnolia State's Rights Bill, Number 1, and state in it that Negroes were really not human beings and therefore were not entitled to the rights and privileges afforded by the law of the other states. He could write into the bill the statement that since Negroes in Mississippi weren't human beings they couldn't own property and that all such property would revert to state ownership or to the Delta Cotton Farmers. And, what's more, he could add anything he wished to protect our Southern way of life. The stipulation that Negroes, since they aren't human can be hunted in season, with a bag limit of ten might be included in such a bill.

And that's about all there is to it. All the Senator would have to do is get enough support to pass it. You think it wouldn't pass?

Well, that's what we get for having joined up with an outfit like the United States anyway. Serves us right . . . and certainly should teach us a lesson.

—The Petal Paper, Petal, Miss.

Why they love us so

THE CHINESE Communists will make capital of the Formosan riot. Their intended victims have given them a propaganda issue which will be exploited to the limit. But Formosa will continue to be defended, simply because we have no intention of letting it become a Communist base, not because of brotherly love for a rabble too stupid to know where its interests lie.

Editorial in the Forth Worth, Tex., **Star Telegram**, 5/28

CALENDAR

Berkeley, Calif.

VICTOR PERLO speaks on **SAT. AUG. 10**, 8 P.M., on Economics of Disarmament. A Report on **FALLOUT IN QUINCY, CALIF. AL RICHMOND**, Editor and Supreme Court acquitted Smith Act victim speaks at 1819 - Tenth Street, Berkeley. Donation 50c. Auspices: East Bay Peoples World Readers.

San Francisco

VICTOR PERLO, political economist and author, will discuss "Bankers & Bombers in California," based on his new book 'The Empire of High Finance." Discussion period. 150 Golden Gate Ave. 8:30 p.m., Fri. Aug. 9. Ausp: Ind. Socialist Forum of Bay Area.

Los Angeles

THE PROGRESSIVE BOOKSHOP announces 3 most timely lectures by **VICTOR PERLO.** Mon., Aug. 19, 8 p.m., "The Empire of High Finance." Wed., Aug. 21, 8 p.m., "Bankers & Bombers in Calif." Fri. Aug. 23, 8 p.m., "Wall Street, Washington & War." Questions and discussion. Embassy Auditorium, South Hall, 9th & Grand. Admission 50 cents.

New York

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TOWN HALL AUG. 6

N. Y. group marks Hiroshima blast

THE FIRST public meeting of the new N. Y. Committee Against Testing Nuclear Weapons will be held Tuesday, Aug. 6, at Town Hall. The meeting will coincide with the 12th anniversary of the dropping of the first atomic bomb on Hiroshima in 1945. Speakers will include Dr. Walter Selove of the Physics Dept. of the U. of Pennsylvania, and Socialist leader Norman Thomas.

The committee's purpose is to "bring about public education and action within the New York metropolitan area for the cessation of nuclear weapons' testing by all governments, including our own." Temporary chairman is Robert Gilmore, N.Y. Secy., American Friends Service Committee.

Sponsors include Rabbi Isidore Hoffman, chaplain of Columbia U., Algernon Black, leader of the Ethical Culture Society, Rev. Donald Harrington of the Community Church of New York, Rowland Watts, counsel for the ACLU, and Phillips Elliot, president of the Protestant Council. Temporary headquarters have been set up at 237 Third Ave., Phone: GR 3-5998.

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To throw away all cigarettes, matches, and lighters and just say "Never Again" leaves one at the mercy of all these secondary physical habits on top of the craving for tobacco. So continue to carry cigarettes and matches and buy more if the habit urge persists. Don't try to fight too many habits all at once. When the urge for a smoke comes, recurs, and persists, don't try to be a big hero and scare yourself to death by saying "No, never again." Say to that urge for a coffin nail, "OK, sure—but not now, later."

Take a firm grip on the jaws of hell, walk on the walls and ceiling with your nerves for a month, and you will be on your way. The secondary habits will gradually die off until you can do without a pack of butts in your pocket.

Nobody can say he has sworn off until at least a year without a butt. Even then you are not safe. The desire never goes away completely. I'm still telling myself "later" after five years. But by now I can also say "Never again" without feeling as though the end of the world were here.

Frank Collier

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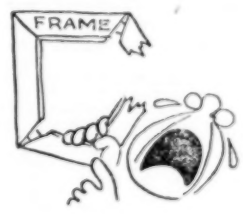
Curb-the-Court

(Continued from Page 1)

road. Only Congress can reverse this perilous trend. It is time for Congress to get cracking."

Some Congressmen were already cracking. A House subcommittee on July 19 began a full-scale study of all recent Supreme Court decisions and the House Civil Service Committee was holding hearings on extending the government security program under a bill introduced by Rep. Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.) declaring that "all employes of any department or agency of the United States are deemed to be employed in an activity of the government involving national security."

A DEFINITION: On July 23 Rep. Kenneth B. Keating (R-N.Y.) introduced a bill that would nullify one part of the Supreme Court ruling on the Smith Act which he called a "roadblock" in the fight on subversion. His measure would de-



fine the word "organize" as used in the Smith Act to mean a continuing process including "the recruiting of new members, the forming of new units and the regrouping or expansion of existing clubs, classes and other units." The Court had defined the word in a narrower sense under which five California Smith Act victims were freed outright and nine others granted a new trial.

On July 24 Rep. H. Allen Smith (R-Calif.) introduced a bill to punish "knowing" membership in the Communist Party with imprisonment up to ten years and fines up to $10,000. Another section of his measure would empower Congressional committees to compel testimony by a direct grant of "immunity" by the committees themselves.

THE AFTERMATH: Other repercussions of recent Supreme Court rulings included these:

● Maurice J. Travis, former secy.-treas. of the independent Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union, sentenced to eight years' imprisonment on charges of filing a false non-communist affidavit, was granted a new trial by the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals in Denver. The court ruled that questions asked him at his trial about his use of the Fifth Amendment before a Senate committee were improper.

● A Federal judge in Los Angeles set Sept. 16 for retrial of nine Smith Act victims as ordered by the Supreme Court but Asst. U.S. Atty. Norman Neukom said the government may not retry the case because of the Jencks decision making some FBI documents available to the defense. The American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California urged dismissal of all charges against the nine.

● In Seattle U.S. Atty. Charles P. Moriarty recommended to the Ninth Circuit Court in San Francisco that four Northwest Smith Act victims be granted a new trial in accordance with the Supreme Court ruling in the California case. Defense attorney John Caughlan said he will move for their acquittal.

● On July 25 the contempt-of-Congress case of playwright Arthur Miller went before the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington. Miller was originally convicted on two counts but one was reversed as a result of the Supreme Court ruling in the Watkins case. He was fined $500, given a suspended one-month sentence and placed on probation for three months on the other count.

● In Concord, N. H., State Atty. Gen. Louis C. Wyman petitioned the State Supreme Court for a rehearing in the case of Paul M. Sweezy who was acquitted by the Supreme Court of a contempt charge arising from a state probe conducted by Wyman.

● In Bowling Green, Ky., a Federal judge in a fraud case fined an FBI agent $1,000 for refusing, under orders from Washington, to make his files available to the defense in accordance with the Supreme Court Jencks ruling. Said the judge: "If the Attorney General could instruct his agents to defy the courts, we would have a state of anarchy."

● In Washington both the Senate Internal Security subcommittee and the House Committee on Un-American Activities were continuing their scatter-gun probes of trade unionists and teachers.

● In Washington a nine-man U.S. Court of Appeals unanimously set aside a District Court order directing four witnesses to testify before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee under the Compulsory Testimony Act of 1954. The decision did not touch the constitutionality of the section of the law empowering Congressional committees to seek immunity for witnesses, but held that the committee had not complied with the law itself. The committee may now either appeal the decision or start all over again. Three of the witnesses involved were questioned by the Eastland committee in its probe of the Intl. Longshoremen's &

Warehousemen's Union in Hawaii last winter.

● In Pittsburgh Oct. 15 was set as the date for another Smith Act trial of Steve Nelson, William Albertson, James H. Dolsen, Benjamin Careathers and Irving Weissman. Their earlier Smith Act conviction was reversed by the Supreme Court which found testimony against them to be "tainted." The case of Andrew Onda, a defendant in the earlier trial, was severed because of illness. Last month the Subversive Activities Control Board held hearings in Pittsburg to determine whether the Committee Against Sedition Laws is a Communist "front."

● A proposal that the House Committee on Un-American Activities might change its name as a result of a Supreme Court decision brought this comment from the Washington **Post:** "That which the Supreme Court called an invasion of the rights of privacy is not likely . . . by any other name to smell any sweeter."